FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Korean truce talks interrupted for 5 days. Soviet President sent "peace offensive" message to U.S.; Truman, Congress amity appeals published in USSR. Kashmir, Suez disputes disturbed UN.*

Domestic News. *West Point dismissed 90 cadets for cheating. FBI seized 6 more Communist 2d-string leaders. McCarthy named 26 in State Dept. as loyalty suspects. House voted peacetime record $56 billion for military.*

KOREA

Parley Stalled 5 Days. Korean truce negotiations in Kaesong were interrupted Aug. 5-9 because a company of Red troops had violated the neutrality of the conference zone. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, UN Commander in Chief, kept his delegation out of Kaesong until the Reds gave satisfactory assurance they will respect the Kaesong neutrality agreement (no armed troops except Red MPs carrying sidearms within a 5-mile radius of the center of town) [see p. 225D]. Talks were resumed Aug. 10.

The offending Red company, armed with rifles, pistols, grenades, automatic weapons and mortars, was seen and photographed by members of the UN mission when it marched within 100 yards of the Kaesong conference house Aug. 4. Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, chief of the UN truce team, entered a complaint into the record of the Kaesong meeting that day. Ridgway then refused Aug. 5 to send Joy's delegation to Kaesong. With Washington's full backing, he broadcast a message to Red leaders Kim Il Sung (North Korean Premier) and Gen. Peng Teh-huai (Chinese Red commander) in which he said: Joy's truce team would "remain within the UN line" until the Reds furnished "a satisfactory explanation of this violation and assurance of a non-recurrence."

The Reds replied Aug. 6 that the heavily-armed troops marched through the neutral zone "by mistake," asked Ridgway to send his negotiators back to Kaesong and not break off talks because of "such minor matters." Ridgway countered with a message saying such neutrality violations "are neither minor nor trivial." "Their accidental nature is in doubt," he declared. "Resumption of the armistice talks is conditional on complete compliance with your guarantees of neutralization of the Kaesong area. Any further failure in this regard will be interpreted as a deliberate move on your part to terminate" truce negotiations.

The Reds responded Aug. 9 with another message of assurance of their "strict adherence" to the Kaesong neutrality agreement. They said any further interruption of talks is "inconceivable . . . unless you should deliberately fabricate incidents." Red broadcasts earlier Aug. 9 had accused the UN side of an air attack on a Red truce team vehicle and a shooting incident on the border of the Kaesong zone. Ridgway accepted the new Communist neutrality pledge and sent Joy's delegation to Kaesong for its 20th meeting with the Reds Aug. 10.

Truce Line Dispute. The 2 truce delegations were still disputing the location of a cease-fire line when talks were interrupted. Lt. Gen. Nam Il and his Communist delegation, still seeking a truce on the 38th Parallel, were said to have refused to look at maps submitted by Joy showing where the UN command thought the line should be drawn. It was revealed in Tokio Aug. 4 that Allied Hq. had told Japanese newsmen Aug. 1 the truce line should be somewhere between the present ground front and the air-sea battle frontier up to the Manchurian border. But Ridgway's Hq. issued a statement Aug. 6 that it wants a truce on "the line now generally held by the UN forces"—presumed to mean the land front (from Kaesong, slightly below the 38th Parallel, to a point 38 miles above the parallel on Korea's east coast). [See p. 241C, Map p. 201]

Fighting Lags. UN troops captured an important 1,500-foot mountain near Kumsong Aug. 3 and there were other local flare-ups of hard fighting in the Kumsong-Kumhwa (east-central) sector during the week. But on the ground front generally it was one of the quietest weeks of the war. U.S. and other UN planes and warships made daily raids on the coasts and many principal towns of North Korea to snarl the movement of Red troops and supplies toward the front. [See p. 241H]

Correction on item headed "Fighting," p. 241H: UN captured hills northeast of Yanggu July 30, not July 10.

Casualties. There were only 351 U.S. casualties July 28-Aug. 3, the fewest for any week since last August, the U.S. reported Aug. 8. Published U.S. casualties to Aug. 8 totaled 80,430 (13,407 dead). The U.S. Army said that 17 of its chaplains have been casualties in Korea (5 dead, 5 missing, 7 wounded). Britain said Aug. 3 that 48 British officers and 15 enlisted men are known to have been taken prisoner by the Reds and 1,044 more enlisted men are missing. [See pp. 241J, 178B]

The U.S. estimated Aug. 3 that Red war casualties totaled 1,228,854 (617,789 Korean, 611,065 Chinese). [See p. 234B]

Reconstruction Problem. War damage to Korea was estimated at $2 billion by J. Donald Kingsley, Agent General of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, in New York Aug. 8. He said others have estimated the damage as high as $8 billion. He reported that North Korean industry is "totally destroyed" and destruction in South Korea runs to 85% of industry and utilities, 75% of office space, 60% of dwellings. The Korean economy—formerly based on an industrial North and agricultural South—

SEE PEKING-MOSCOW RIFT. Russia has let Red China "take a hideous pounding" in Korea because "a strong China on Russia's southern frontier is the Kremlin's nightmare," the Civil Info. & Education Section of Allied Hq. in Tokio said in a statement to the press Aug. 4. It declared that "something went wrong with the Reds' chess game" and Red China is now "less sure that the Kremlin is a friend," may go "the way of Yugoslavia's Communist Marshal Tito, if her regime holds up, which is doubtful." [See p. 177K]

Tokio's theory that a rift has developed between Moscow and Peking was born out by the June 29 edition of the Cominform Journal, Belgrade reported Aug. 7. It said that Journal edition, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of Red revolt in China, contained articles by 4 top Chinese Reds giving Mao Tse-tung all credit for China's Red revolution, ignoring any contribution by Stalin or the USSR. A Russian writer in the same edition stressed that Stalin had long given his "profound attention" to "the struggle of the Chinese." [See p. 158M]

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will have to be rebuilt "almost from scratch" when the country is reunited, he said. [See p. 234B]

South Korean Amb.-to-U.S. You Chan Yang, who called at the White House Aug. 8, said Pres. Truman assured him that unification of Korea "is the ultimate aim of the U.S. and the UN." [See pp. 241D, G, 177J]

Embargo. Hong Kong reported Aug. 8 that its shipments to Red China dropped to 18,000 tons in July as against 40,500 in June and 112,800 in Dec. 1950. It said unemployment in Hong Kong has increased 40,000 because of enforcement of the UN embargo against Red China. Lebanon filed the 44th notification of compliance with the embargo Aug. 2. [See p. 241J]

Intl. Red Cross sent Red China and North Korea a new plea Aug. 7 for permission to aid Korean war prisoners held by the Reds. It said it has been notified of only 110 prisoners held by North Korea whereas the UN has reported 163,539 Korean and 14,347 Chinese prisoners. [See p. 218N] . . . **Vatican** reported Aug. 4 that 50 Roman Catholic missionaries and native priests have disappeared in Korea during the war. [See Vol. X, p. 234M-N] . . . **South Korea** reported July 30 that 1,234 men died last year and 2,300 are still under treatment due to maltreatment in camps commanded by 5 Natl. Guard officers who were sentenced to death July 19. [See p. 234C-D]

SOVIET 'PEACE OFFENSIVE'

Renew Big 5 Pact Bid. Russia's formula for a Big 5 (Red China included) peace pact and a ban on atomic weapons was proposed to Pres. Truman Aug. 6 by Nikolai Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) and technically chief of state of the Soviet Union. The same proposals were turned down by the UN in 1949-50 and readopted this year by the pro-Soviet World Peace Congress in Berlin. The U.S. rejected them again as a "propaganda trap," warned against Soviet tricks to block a Japanese treaty with the other Allies.

Shvernik said in a letter to Mr. Truman: The USSR "has no aggressive plans and does not threaten any country or any peoples. The armed forces of the Soviet Union are not waging war anywhere. . . . The peoples of the Soviet Union are completely absorbed in executing the tasks of peaceful reconstruction." He called upon "all peace-loving peoples" to support "prohibition of atomic weapons with the establishment of inspection" and a "5-power pact [U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Red China] for the strengthening of peace." He transmitted a resolution the Supreme Soviet adopted July 7 accusing the U.S. of many aggressive acts and indorsing the Peace Pact-Atomic Ban formula. He asked that Mr. Truman publish his letter in the U.S. It was released at once Aug. 6. [See pp. 227H, 66N]

The U.S. State Dept. told the press Aug. 7 that Shvernik's message was another "propaganda trap" repeating vague proposals the UN had rejected as untrustworthy. State said, "There is no sense in the Soviet Govt.'s assuming new treaty obligations until they have restored the confidence of the world by honoring existing obligations." State Secy. Dean G. Acheson added in his news conference Aug. 8 that Shvernik's letter was only one of several efforts he expected the Russians would make to sabotage the September Japanese peace treaty conference in San Francisco. He asked, "Why only 5 powers to make peace? We already have a peace pact . . . among 60 nations in the UN Charter." "Deeds," not words, are "what we have been awaiting from the Soviet Union," Acheson declared. [See pp. 242B, 234J]

Russia Broadcasts U.S. Appeals. Meanwhile the Soviet radio and press made public in the USSR Aug. 7-8 the month-old Truman letter and Congressional resolution of friendship for the Soviet people [see p. 220N]. But Soviet editorialists emphasized that the U.S. was trying to mask aggressive plans with "lies" about "the USSR and other peace-loving countries." Acheson commented Aug. 8: Russia's publication of the Truman and Congressional appeals was forced by "a vast amount of publicity" about them; the publication was "a step forward" toward breaking down the Iron Curtain but the Curtain remained "a basic obstacle" to peace. [See p. 242E-H]

Mr. Truman also commented in his news conference Aug. 9: He was glad "millions of Soviet citizens can now hear and read for themselves" the friendship messages from the U.S. He challenged an assertion in the Shvernik letter that the USSR does not isolate its people from those of other countries; Mr. Truman cited "rigid" Soviet prohibitions on travel and circulation of outside information. He said he was "particularly interested to see whether the Soviet Govt. means what it says, and now intends to change these policies."

Youth Rallies. A Communist World Youth Festival opened Aug. 5 in the Soviet sector of Berlin and an estimated 500,000 youths—mostly East German, some from other countries—took part in the first phase ending Aug. 8. The Reds said they expect 2,000,000 to take part as delegations come and go until the event ends Aug. 19. The ralliers heard speeches extolling the Soviet "peace" formula, demanding German unity and denouncing Western rearmament. West Berliners said 100,000 or more violated Red orders and visited Western sectors of the city where they were welcomed as sightseers, given treats and shown evidence that life is better in the West than in the East. 232 German, 2 Pole, 2 Czech and 2 Bulgarian youths were said to have applied for political asylum in West Berlin by Aug. 8, and many complained against poor food in their East Berlin festival encampments. [See p. 211H; Vol. X, 169C]

500 youths from 63 non-Communist nations meanwhile were attending a World Assembly of Youth, organized on the model of the UN, at Cornell U. in Ithaca, N.Y. starting Aug. 5. Study of human rights was stressed at the assembly, which was addressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Aug. 8.

Poland ordered the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw to shut down its information service Aug. 9. The U.S. retaliated by shutting down Poland's Research & Info. Service in New York. [See p. 243B]

WESTERN DEFENSE

Aid Fight in Congress. The House Forgn. Affairs Com. overrode Truman Admin. opposition Aug. 8 and recommended a cut of about $1 billion from the $8.5 billion military-economic foreign aid bill. The committee rejected last-minute appeals against a cut from State Secy. Dean G. Acheson and ECA Admin. William C. Foster. It also recommended that a single agency be set up to administer all foreign aid. (The Administration wants the program run jointly by the State and Defense Depts. and ECA with some form of coordinating authority.) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was revealed Aug 7 to have told Senators who visited him recently that cutbacks in the Atlantic defense budget would be "a sure way of getting half the results for twice the cost" and "make Western rearmament a longer effort than it has to be." (GOP efforts to restrict the sending of U.S. troops to Eisenhower's command were beaten as the House passed a $56 billion Defense Dept. appropriations bill Aug. 9). [See pp. 252N, 242K, 234P]

The Senate Forgn. Relations & Armed Services Coms. were told Aug. 6 by Lt. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, Deputy Army Chief of Staff and Inter-American Defense Board chairman, that Latin America can take over a large share of Western Hemisphere defense if given $62 million worth of U.S. aid (2/3 military, 1/3 economic). He pointed out that 100,000 U.S. troops were held in Latin America during World War II. [See p. 164N]

Spain. The U.S. Export-Import Bank granted Spain a $5,600,000 loan Aug. 7 for development of hydro-electric power and mineral production. Spain has now received $36,100,000 of the $62,500,000 in loans authorized by Congress [see p. 110C]. Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) and Theodore F. Green (D., R.I.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. members, proposed Aug. 5 that the U.S. sponsor a Mediterranean pact similar to the Atlantic pact to get Spain, Greece & Turkey (all facing some opposition for Atlantic pact membership) into the Western defense system. Spain protested in a note to Britain July 27 against British meddling in U.S.-Spanish relations. [See p. 226G]

The *N.Y. Times* reported from Lisbon Aug. 4 that Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne, wrote Gen. Francisco Franco July 10 demanding that he (Juan) be made King and all restrictions on personal liberty in Spain be abolished. [See p. 234M]

North Atlantic Council (Forgn. Ministers) will meet in Ottawa Sept. 15, it was announced Aug. 3. Admission of Greece & Turkey to the Atlantic pact is expected to be a main topic for discussion. [See p. 226M; Vol. X, 406G-K] . . . **Standardization** of the caliber of rifle ammunition by Atlantic pact countries cannot be accomplished immediately but should be worked out soon, a U.S.-British-French-Canadian conference in Washington decided Aug. 3. [See p. 219M] . . . 75 F-86 Sabre jets (U.S.'

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best jet fighters) will be stationed permanently in Britain, the USAF announced Aug. 3. Unit involved: 81st Fighter-Interceptor Wing. (The USAF now has one wing each of F-84 Thunderjets, B-29 and B-50 bombers in England, also a troop carrier and 2 fighter-bomber wings in Germany.) [See pp. 219M, 179D] . . . **Council of Europe's** Com. of Ministers changed its procedure Aug. 2 so supranational organizations such as the Schuman and European Army plans can be fitted into the Council's framework. The rule that all Council agreements must be unanimous was dropped. Hereafter part of the committee may enter into a "partial" agreement on an international project provided nonparticipating members have no objections. [See pp. 234E, 155N]

Atomic weapons are now under construction in Britain, the Supply Ministry disclosed Aug. 1. It refused to say whether any have been completed. [See p. 229N] . . . **Hawker P-1067,** new British jet fighter, can "outfight any other known type" in the world, Britain said Aug. 1. . . . **North Pole** was crossed by an RAF Lincoln Aires long-range bomber when it flew 3,558 mi. nonstop from Keflavik, Iceland to Fairbanks, Alaska in 18 hrs. 54 mins. July 24. The plane flew home non-stop from Fairbanks to Namby, Eng.—4,128 mi.—in 19 hrs. 34 mins. Aug. 4. [See p. 176G-H]

Switzerland has decided to reduce its trade with Red countries in goods the U.S. wants kept out of Communist hands and American curtailment of shipments to Switzerland has been relaxed, Washington reported Aug. 7. The Swiss will permit no increase in their sales to the East of machinery, some of which the U.S. thinks has indirect war value. Under a one-year Swiss-Rumanian trade pact signed Aug. 8, Rumania will get machinery, electrical equipment and other goods, Switzerland will get cereals and oil. [See p. 241K]

UNITED NATIONS

Kashmir Dispute. In the midst of much war talk in India and Pakistan over the Kashmir dispute, UN mediator Frank P. Graham began a new effort in Karachi, Pakistan Aug. 7 to negotiate an agreement between the 2 states. Tension has increased since both India and Pakistan called up more Natl. Guard troops (India 40,000, Pakistan 5 battalions) July 26 & 27, respectively. Prime Min. Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan invited Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru July 23 to a peace conference in Karachi but Nehru rejected the bid because it was conditioned on withdrawal of Indian troops from the Pakistan frontiers. Liaquat Ali renewed the invitation without conditions Aug. 2. India issued a White Paper Aug. 4 defending its military preparations as defensive and charging that war frenzy was being whipped up in Pakistan by the Govt.'s anti-Indian propaganda. Karachi tested its blackout system Aug. 5. [See p. 227K]

Suez Blockade Dispute. Britain demanded in the UN Security Council in Flushing, N.Y. Aug. 1 that Egypt lift its "unjustified" and "increasingly abusive" blockade of Israel-bound shipments through the Suez Canal. Egypt has enforced the blockade for 3 years and refuses to lift it because a state of war still technically exists between Egypt and Israel. British oil tankers have been prevented from taking Arabian oil to the Haifa refinery by way of Suez. [See p. 227L-M]

(British Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison, speaking in Commons July 30, appealed to Arab states to "recognize that Israel has become a national entity and cannot be swept bag and baggage into the Mediterranean." He urged that the Arabs and Israel make peace, said Britain's relations with Israel are improving and "we wish her well.") [See p. 211E; Vol. X, 161E]

Egypt to End Pact. Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mohammed Salah ed-Din told his Parliament Aug. 6 that Egypt will abrogate its 1936 Suez defense pact with Britain this year, recent negotiations to change it having failed, and that Egypt and "other Arab states" will not support Britain in a 3d world war if British troops occupy their territory. The statement was cheered by street demonstrators in Cairo. The pro-Govt. Cairo newspaper *Al Misri* suggested Aug. 8 that Egypt sign a non-aggression pact with Russia to dispose of Britain's argument that British troops must protect Suez. [See Vol. X, p. 422K-L]

Refugee Pact. A new code of rights for refugees and stateless persons, drafted by a 26-nation conference in Geneva, was signed there July 28-Aug. 2 by Austria, Belgium, Britain, Colombia, Denmark, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. It protects refugees from discrimination, assures them same legal rights as other foreigners in countries adhering to the pact, recognizes that people with "well-founded fears of being persecuted" in their native countries have a right to flee. The U.S. did not adhere to the pact because it dealt largely with matters under jurisdiction of separate American states. [See p. 227N]

Iran has agreed to let the UN High Comm. for Refugees care for many Jewish and other refugees in Iran and an order for their expulsion from the country by Aug. 13 has been revoked, it was announced Aug. 4.

Mid-East Relief. The Middle East needs a $1 billion 10-year program of technical aid and economic development, Maj. Gen. Howard A. Kennedy of Canada, recently retired director of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, said in a final report in New York Aug. 2. He said there are 850,000 Arab refugees in countries bordering Israel and little chance that more than 250,000 can get work. [See p. 227M]

Trust Territories. The Trusteeship Council adjourned July 30 in New York after recommending that Britain and France establish a joint council to advise the Govts. of British and French Togoland on problems of the Ewe peoples, who live in those 2 territories and the Gold Coast in West Africa. [See p. 227N]

The U.S. reported to the UN July 25 that it spent $7 million more than it collected in revenues last year to run its 6 territorial possessions (Alaska, Amer. Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Is.). Only Alaska showed a profit (revenues $15,108,415, costs $13,204,619, balance $1,903,795). [See p. 220F-G]

Denmark reported Aug. 2 it intends to raise $289,600 a year through new taxes on commodity imports in Greenland, where there has been "virtually no taxation," to cut down on Danish subsidies to the island (pop. 23,000). [See p. 220B]

War Crimes. A committee to advise the Gen. Assembly on setting up an international criminal court was boycotted by the Soviet bloc as it met in Geneva Aug. 2. The proposed court would deal with war crimes and crimes against humanity, peace & security. The Intl. Law Comm. recommended July 26 after a 10-week meeting in Geneva that "crimes against peace" be classified as follows: (1) "any act of aggression," (2) any threat of aggression by one government against another, (3) preparation for armed action against another state except by authority of the UN, (4) armed raids across national boundaries to accomplish political purposes, (5) encouragement of civil strife or (6) terrorism in another country, (7) violation of treaties designed to safeguard peace, (8) seizure of another country's territory, or territory under international control, (9) destruction of "national, ethnical, racial or religious" groups in whole or part, (10) "inhuman acts by the authorities of a state or by private individuals against any civilian population," (11) violation of rules of war and (12) conspiracy, incitement or attempts to commit the above-named crimes. [See p. 107L; Vol. X, 384F, 339G]

Police Force. A Collective Measures subcommittee recommended July 31 that the UN set up a permanent committee similar to a general staff to plan economic as well as military and political action against aggressors. As countries continued to report on what they can do toward maintaining UN standby forces, Colombia said July 27 it will make army contingents available to the UN if it gets outside arms and training aid. Nationalist China said Aug. 2 it will make troops available to the UN insofar as its "own defense requirements permit." Denmark said Aug. 7 it plans to establish a battalion for use by the UN. Holland said July 26 and Syria Aug. 1 they can spare no troops because of their own defense requirements. Liberia reported Aug. 7 its armed forces are mainly constabulary, inadequate to contribute to a standby UN force. [See p. 187N]

Intl. Bank reported Aug. 1 its net income for the fiscal year ended June 30 was $15,156,947. It made loans totaling $297,080,000 during the year and its commitments June 30 totaled $1,113,525,000. Total subscribed capital June 30 was $8,338,500,000. Membership: 49 countries. [See p. 172P; Vol. X, 291F] . . . **Special Comm. on Prisoners of War** began work in New York July 30 on its assignment: to trace 2,500,000 military and civilian people who disappeared in the USSR after World War II. Still missing are over 2,000,000 Germans, 340,000 Japanese, 63,000 Italians, 50,000 Austrians. [See p. 220L] . . . **World Health Org.** reported Aug. 1 it has tested 36 million children in 23 countries during its anti-tuberculosis campaign. [See pp. 220G, K, L-M, 94K] . . . **Food & Agriculture Org.'s** membership was reduced to 65 when Nationalist China withdrew July 27. The Chinese owe the FAO $1,059,500 in dues. [See p. 179L; Vol. X, 186N] . . . **Genocide** convention's 30th ratification: by Nationalist China July 19. [See pp. 172B, 15L]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Flood Aid. Pres. Truman Aug. 8 allocated $3½ million more to flood-stricken Kansas for emergency relief, raising the total to the Midwest flood area to $7,800,000—$6,775,000 for Kansas, $1,225,000 for Missouri. In a letter to CIO Pres. Philip Murray Aug. 6 he accused Kansas' Republican Congressional delegation and state officials of blocking "the 3 key flood-control dams which have been proposed on the Kansas River and its tributaries—right where this flood hit." He said the 10 Missouri River Basin states could get adequate flood control only by electing "more forward-looking, liberal-minded" Congressmen who would win adoption of his Missouri Valley Authority plan.

(Rep. Clare Magee [D., Mo.] charged at a House flood control hearing in St. Louis Aug. 4 that Army engineers oppose Mr. Truman's MVA plan because the corps is "under the influence of the power companies." Brig. Gen. C. H. Chorpening, assistant chief engineer for civil works, denied the charge.)

Pres. Truman Aug. 8 asked the Senate to restore $126 million (20%) cut by the House from his flood control-rivers-&-harbors funds request and to add $21,800,000 more for Midwest flood control [see p. 188H]. (2 major meat packing plants in the flood area permanently closed because of flood damage: Cudahy's in Kansas City, Kan., Morrell's in Topeka.) [See p. 240M]

Opposes UN Funds Curb. Pres. Truman urged the Senate Aug. 7 to reject a July 26 House vote limiting U.S. contributions to the UN and other international groups to no more than 1/3 of each body's annual budget. The curb was a rider to an appropriations bill cutting U.S. contributions to international agencies in fiscal 1952 from $30,297,861 requested to $27 million. Mr. Truman also asked for restoration of the cut. He said it was his aim to reduce U.S. contributions to the 33⅓% figure and that the U.S.' share of the UN budget, now between 38% and 39%, was being reduced regularly. But UN contributions are fixed by international agreement and "we cannot compel reductions . . . by imposing arbitrary limits." [See Vol. X, p. 408C]

Signs Bills. (Aug. 2) 2 measures authorizing veterans of World Wars I and II to continue their 5-year term GI life insurance policies indefinitely. [See p. 205K] . . . (Aug. 4) Bill standardizing pensions ($60 to $120 a month) of veterans and widows of veterans of Spanish-American war, Philippine insurrection and Boxer rebellion. [See p. 205K] . . . (Aug. 7) Legislation authorizing permanent U.S. residence for Stefan Lenartowicz, 57, ex-director of World League of Poles Abroad who now broadcasts for Voice of America . . . (Aug. 8) Measure requiring labeling of all furs and fur products with their true names. (House hearings revealed that rabbit fur masquerades under more than 30 aliases such as "electric beaver," "muskratine.")

Vetoes 2 Veterans Bills. A bill to increase pensions of war veterans disabled by non-military causes from the present $60-$72 a month to $120 was vetoed by Pres. Truman Aug. 6. He said it would cost $16,700,000 the first year, $400 million a year by the end of the century. Mr. Truman also vetoed a bill to remove dependency as an eligibility requirement for paying non-service-connected death pensions to widows of veterans of the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American Wars who married the veterans 20 to 40 years after the wars ended. [See p. 205J-K]

Scores Treatment of GIs. Pres. Truman, speaking at the reopening of the USO-Travelers' Aid servicemen's lounge in Washington's Union Station Aug. 8, said that servicemen "have not been getting the right sort of treatment in some of our towns and cities." They are entitled to "proper recreation, decent housing for their families," he said. [See p. 170D-E]

ARMED FORCES

West Point Ousts 90 for Cheating. Dismissal of 90 West Point cadets for cheating on exams was announced Aug. 3 by Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. and Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving, superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy.

Many of the cadets affected were football players. Col. Earl (Red) Blaik, 54, West Point football coach, said Aug. 9 that the ousters have cut his varsity squad from 45 members to 2. His son, Bob, the team's quarterback, admitted Aug. 9 that he was one of the cadets being dismissed. Coach Blaik said he considered resigning because of the scandal, decided against it. He defended the character of football men caught in the "cribbing" and said they were under too much pressure to win while carrying a heavy scholastic load. He admitted Aug. 8 that good football players recruited as West Point candidates have been given special summer "cram" courses at the academy so they can pass entrance exams—costs paid by civilian alumni. Pres. Truman Aug. 9 ordered an investigation to see whether both West Point and Annapolis (Naval Academy) are overemphasizing football.

West Point refused to divulge names of the 90 cadets involved, but several others including Harold J. Loehlein, 24, of Kimball, Minn., president of the First (senior) Class and captain-elect of the football team, admitted that they were among those being ousted and denounced the academy's action.

The cheating was brought to light by a cadet who reported it to the Cadet Honor Com., a body of 25 undergraduates responsible for enforcing the 134-year-old West Point honor code. Nature of the cheating was said to be: cadets with advance information on examination questions passed it on to men who had not yet taken the tests. (West Point gives the same exam to different groups of cadets on different days). A board of academy officers investigated and recommended the dismissals. This was upheld by a 3-man review board appointed by Pace. Retired U.S. Appeals Court Judge Learned Hand headed the review board. Its other members were retired Lt. Gen. Troy H. Middleton, president of Louisiana State U., and retired Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, ex-Commandant of Cadets at West Point and ex-president of the West Point Assn. of Graduates.

Many ousted cadets charged that they were coerced into confessing by threats of prison and loss of citizenship and that they had been denied counsel and were not told their rights. They said many more than 90 were guilty, that cheating had been common at the academy for years and involved West Pointers who have already graduated and been commissioned. Parents of ousted cadets accused the academy of acting illegally by allegedly convicting their sons without a fair hearing.

The academy said Aug. 7 that "nearly 80" of the accused had "admitted guilt under oath." Irving revealed the same day that the cadets were being processed by a final screening board of academy officers, would be dismissed under "administrative order" instead of Army discharge and would leave "with a clean slate." He denied coercion and revealed that it was up to his discretion whether to grant courts martial to those who have not confessed. (The academy had previously said that cadets have no legal right to courts martial.) He said each cadet questioned was warned that he did not have to make self-incriminating statements, also reported that each investigating officer denied using coercion, promises or illegal methods. But a "Com. of the Cadets Concerned" immediately issued a statement contradicting Irving and indicating that his officers "deliberately misled" him.

In the mounting furor over this latest national scandal, the Senate Investigations Subcom. announced and then dropped plans for an inquiry. Congressmen proposed drastic steps ranging from abolition of service football to abolition of the academies themselves. Many blamed emphasis on football for the cheating. Although the dismissals riddled the football team, West Point said it intended to play all the games on its tough fall schedule. [See pp. 189F, 178B]

Record Defense Funds Voted. A peacetime record $56,062,405,890 military appropriation was passed by 348-2 House vote and sent to the Senate Aug. 9. Only Reps. Howard H. Buffett (R., Neb.) and Fred Marshall (D., Minn.) voted against it. Rep. John Phillips (R., Calif.) voted present. The total was $1,542,608,500 below requests. Prior to passage the House rejected, 131-18, a proposal to bar sending more than 6 divisions of ground troops to Europe for the North Atlantic Treaty Org. without Congress' approval. But it approved an amendment requiring release after one year's service of all unorganized reservists who served a year during World War II. [See p. 139P]

Defense Deals Scored. A House Armed Services subcommittee charged Aug. 7 that Consolidated Industries, Inc. of Memphis tried to "balloon a cash balance of $410 into a profit of more than $45,000 with government contracts used as a hunting license for plant, machinery, materials and financing." It demanded competent inspection of companies before they are awarded Army or Navy contracts. [See p. 172M]

Frank Mitchell told Wayne County, Mich. authorities Aug. 4 that he left a job as a Detroit Tank Arsenal engineer in disgust after being told to "mind your own business" when he (1) objected to the sale of 3,000 precision instruments to a new

employe who resigned a week later and sold them back at a profit, (2) urged X-ray inspection of gun breeches before they were machined and milled—an expensive 7-day job (they were X-rayed after machining and 10 out of 11 were scrapped for flaws), (3) proposed cataloguing 1,000,000 spare parts (the parts were sold to a private buyer and new parts bought for the arsenal). (Brig. Gen. Carroll H. Dietrick, 53, took command of the Army's Detroit Ordnance Tank-Automotive Center Aug. 7.) [See p. 244D-E]

Rocket Climbs 135 Miles. A Navy Viking rocket soared to 135 miles—an altitude record for single-stage rockets—at White Sands, N.M. Aug. 7. (250-mile all-time record was set by a 2-stage rocket in 1949.) The Viking's 4,100-mph. top speed was fast enough to take it to the moon in under 60 hours. It was the 7th of 10 Vikings built by the Glenn L. Martin Co. for the Navy. It cost $200,000 and was loaded with instruments to gather data on the atmosphere. [See p. 187K; Vol. X, 174N]

Lt. Gen. Joseph May Swing, 57, assumed command of the 6th Army at San Francisco's Presidio Aug. 2. [See Vol. X, p. 214D] . . . **Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell,** 59, was appointed the Atomic Energy Comm.'s assistant general manager for manufacturing Aug. 3. [See Vol. VII, p. 166M] . . . **Capt. Samuel Eliot Morison,** Harvard professor now writing a *History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II,* was retired as Navy historian and promoted to rear admiral Aug. 4. [See Vol. IX, p. 384A]

Dick Contino, 21, accordionist, was sentenced to 6 months in jail and fined $10,000 in San Francisco Aug. 7 for draft evasion. He will be inducted when his term ends. [See p. 173D]

COMMUNISM

6 More Red Leaders Seized. 6 more "2d string" Communist leaders were rounded up by the FBI in New York, Baltimore and Cleveland Aug. 7 on charges of conspiring to teach & advocate forcible overthrow of the Govt. The 3d crack-down since June, it brought the total arrested up to 35. 4 more are being sought.

3 of the 6 were arrested in Baltimore: Maurice Louis Braverman, 35, Baltimore attorney who never publicly admitted being a Communist but was identified as one by Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward who spied on the Reds for the FBI [see p. 222D]; George Aloysius Meyers, 38, chairman-organizer of the Party's District 4 (Maryland and the District of Columbia); Roy Wood, 36, chairman of the District of Columbia party.

Philip Frankfeld, 44, organizer for District 6 (hq. Cleveland), ex-chairman-organizer of District 4, was arrested at New York's LaGuardia Field. His wife, Regina Frankfeld, 41, former District 4 organizer, was picked up in Cleveland. Mrs. Dorothy Rose (Babe) Blumberg, 47, ex-treasurer-educational director of District 4 and wife of Dr. Albert Emanuel Blumberg, former head of District 4, was seized in Brooklyn.

Frankfeld's bail was set at $100,000. Mrs. Blumberg's, Wood's and Meyers' was set at $75,000 each. [See p. 245B]

McCarthy Names 26 in State Dept. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) gave the Senate Aug. 9 the names of 26 past or present State Dept. employes who, he said, were suspected of disloyalty. The list included Amb.-at-Large Philip C. Jessup, Tangiers Consul Gen. John Carter Vincent and career diplomat John Paton Davies Jr. who was recently cleared in a departmental inquiry. The 23 others named:

Robert Warren Barnett, assistant adviser on Japanese economic affairs; Mrs. Robert Warren Barnett, consultant, foreign affairs specialist; Esther Caukin Brunauer, representative to UNESCO preparatory commission; Gertrude G. Cameron, information & editorial specialist; Nelson Chipchin, radio information specialist; Arpad Erdos, information specialist; Herbert Fierst, foreign affairs specialist; John Tipton Fishburn, labor economist; Stella Gordon, correspondence & research worker; Marcia Ruth Harrison, divisional assistant; Victor Myron Hunt, Office of Educational Exchange worker; Esther Less (Kopelewich), announcer; Paul A. Lifantieff-Lee, economist; Val R. Lorwin, economist; Daniel F. Margolies, assistant chief; Ella M. Montague, clerk-stenographer; Franz Leopold Neumann, consultant; Olga V. Osnatch, clerk-typist; Philip Raine, regional specialist; Robert Ross, radio information specialist; Sylvia Schimmel, administrative analyst; William T. Stone, information & editorial specialist; Frances M. Tuchscher, editor-writer.

McCarthy named the 26 under Senate immunity from libel prosecution after the 3 press services turned down his Aug. 7 proposal to give them the list without immunity provided they guaranteed in writing to publish it. Had they accepted, they would have been liable to libel suit. [See pp. 245C, 244K-M]

Field Yields Records. Records of the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund were turned over to the N.Y. State Banking Dept. by an attorney of bail fund trustee Frederick Vanderbilt Field Aug. 8. Field, who was serving contempt sentences totaling 9 months for refusing to give the same records to a federal grand jury, yielded the data to the state on a promise of immunity for himself and 3 other jailed fund trustees if the fund was found to have violated state banking laws. The fund, which has about 4,000 contributors, listed total assets of $876,000 and liabilities of $880,000 as of Dec. 31, 1950. Since then it has lost $80,000 forfeited by 4 Red bail jumpers. [See p. 245A]

Immigration officials Aug. 2 began a round-up of 39 aliens involved in deportation proceedings on grounds that $111,000 in bail put up for them by the CRC Bail fund was "not acceptable." 25 of them surrendered by Aug. 3. They include Ferdinand C. Smith, Betty Gannett, Alexander Bittelman, Charles A. Doyle. Substitute bail was accepted Aug. 3 for William Z. Foster and Albert F. Lannon, 15th of the 17 Communist leaders seized June 20 to be freed on "untainted" bail. [See p. 245B]

Senate Hearings. Dr. Karl A. Wittfogel, 55, U. of Washington Chinese history professor and German-born ex-Communist, told the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Aug. 7 that in a private conversation with him in 1944 Owen Lattimore urged turning Korea over to the Soviets. Lattimore, however, had denied such a proposal in a letter to Wittfogel in 1947 and denied it again Aug. 7. Wittfogel named Michael Greenberg, ex-aide of former White House Asst. Lauchlin Currie, as a Communist. Greenberg succeeded Lattimore as editor of the Institute of Pacific Relations' *Pacific Affairs.* [See p. 244K]

Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), chairman of the subcommittee, charged Aug. 5 that "Communist agents and sympathizers have ready access to the nation's most jealously guarded defense and diplomatic secrets." This charge was released with a report by subcommittee investigators and based on the report's disclosure that members of the American Communications Assn., which was ousted from the CIO for allegedly following the Communist line, have access to Govt. telegraph and cable messages. Witnesses at subcommittee sessions in New York in May-June identified ACA Pres. Joseph P. Selly and 6 other ACA officers as Communists or ex-Reds. Selly and the others refused, on self-incrimination grounds, to tell whether they were Communists or had been Communists when they signed Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits. [See pp. 213F, 125E-F; Vol. X, 188M, 149K]

House Hearings. Herbert A. Philbrick, 36, Boston advertising man who had been an FBI spy in the Communist Party for 9 years, gave the House Un-American Activities Com. July 23 the names of more than 50 persons who he said had been CP members. The list included Dutch-born Dr. Dirk Jan Struik, 56, MIT mathematics professor. Struik, who appeared July 24, refused on self-incrimination grounds to tell whether he was or had been a member. [See Vol. IX, pp. 117B, 169K, 125J-K]

Hawaiian ex-Communist Jack H. Kawano, 40, a former official of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, testified July 6 (the committee released his testimony July 31) that Jack W. Hall, Hawaiian regional director of the ILWU, has been a Communist since 1937. He said the party's 3 main weapons on the islands are the ILWU, the Hawaii Civil Liberties Union and the weekly *Honolulu Record.* [See p. 125D; Vol. X, 261N]

CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

'O'Dwyer's Million' a 'Hoax.' Amb.-to-Mex. William O'Dwyer Aug. 1 labeled as a "diabolical hoax" a report in the N.Y. *Daily News* July 31 that he had transferred a $1 million credit from Mexico to a N.Y. bank shortly before testifying for the Senate Crime Investigating Com. in March. The State Dept. explained Aug. 3 that the $1 million was a Mexican lend-lease payment to the U.S. "carried out by [O'Dwyer's] embassy in Mexico City with the full knowledge and in accordance with instructions" of the department. O'Dwyer denounced the "contemptible smear," which, he said, "appears to have emanated from" the Senate committee. The committee denied that the report came from its members. [See pp. 140M-P, 189G]

Senate Crime Probe. Developments at recent Senate Crime Investigating Com. hearings in Washington:

New Jersey. Witnesses told the Crime Com. July 19 that more than 1,100 persons earn a living from illegal gambling in Atlantic City. Patrolman Frederick J. Warlich charged that he and several other policemen were transferred or put on traffic duty for trying to clean up Atlantic City gambling. Gambler Francis L. Smith, testifying despite a death threat, said July 20 that he paid $250 to N.J. State Sen. Frank S. (Hap) Farley, GOP leader, in 1948 and $1,000 to Atlantic County Asst. Treasurer Joe McBeth, Farley's aide, in 1947 as part of $1,500 in bribes to operate a boardwalk gambling game. Herman (Stumpy) Orman, named by committee counsel and police witnesses as ruler of all Atlantic City rackets, denied July 19 that he was in the gambling business but refused to answer questions about his income. (Lester A. Burdick was removed as executive clerk of the N.J. Senate July 21 for refusing, on self-incrimination grounds, to answer Crime Com. questions. Atlantic County Judge George T. Naame July 22 outlawed Atlantic City's bingo games as a violation of state gambling laws—the first such decision in New Jersey. A Bergen County, N.J. grand jury July 25 indicted these 4

officials on charges ranging from protecting gambling to bribery: Lodi Mayor Joseph P. Luna, Lodi Police Chief Henry R. Witte, Lodi Councilman [and ex-Police Comm.] Frank Paparozzi and Little Ferry Mayor Joseph Srholez Jr. Luna was accused of protecting operations of Joe Adonis and Frank Erickson.) [See p. 240N]

Kentucky. Leonard J. (Duke) Connor, sergeant-at-arms of Kentucky's Senate, told the Crime Com. July 23 that he has been a bookmaker and slot machine operator in Latonia, Ky. since 1937. Kenton County, Ky. Commonwealth Atty. James E. Quill said he had "tolerated a good deal" of open gambling for years. He and Campbell County, Ky. Commonwealth Atty. William J. Wise said organized gamblers close down for 9 days 3 times a year while grand juries meet so that no gambling can be reported.

Florida. The Crime Com. July 19 blamed Fla. Gov. Fuller Warren for "official tolerance" of Florida crime. It dropped its Florida investigation because Warren refused to testify under oath. [See p. 212M]

Contempt. Contempt-of-Congress citations were voted by the Senate July 24 against these 5 witnesses who refused to answer Crime Com. questions: Martin Accardo of Coral Gables, Fla.; Abraham & Isadore Minker, Reading, Pa. brothers; Alex Fudeman, the Minkers' nephew; Julius (Blinky) Fink of Baltimore. All were listed as gambling figures.

Narcotics Punishment Bill. A Crime Com. bill providing mandatory sentences of 20 years to life for selling narcotics to persons under 17 was introduced by Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.) July 25. [See p. 208M]

Other Crime Probes. A Buffalo, N.Y. grand jury investigating gambling Aug. 6 indicted 4 City Councilmen (2 D., 2 R.), a deputy police commissioner, the present and former city license director, 3 police captains, a state Democratic committeeman and 2 other persons for alleged complicity in a $10,000-a-month "pay-off" from pinball machine operators. Tuckahoe, N.Y. Mayor Milton A. Gibbons, 51, founder of the first Police Athletic League, and 2 others were indicted July 19 on charges of trying to set up an illegal dice game. They called the accusation "political." U.S. Marshal Edward J. Carrigan, 50, Deputy Marshal Raymond Calmes, 47, and Jack C. Reynolds, 49, Oakland, Calif. labor leader and tavern owner, were convicted in federal court in San Francisco Aug. 4 on bribery and conspiracy charges. They were accused of accepting $2,000 from a federal prisoner, Phil Davis, Oakland auto dealer, on the promise of letting him serve his 6-month sentence in county rather than federal prison.

Waxey Gordon Arrested. Prohibition-era bootlegger Waxey Gordon (Irving Wexler), 63, and 3 associates were arrested by federal narcotics agents in New York Aug. 2 on charges of violating narcotics laws. Officials called Gordon chief of a dope ring run in competition with the deported Charles (Lucky) Luciano. Arrested with Gordon: Samuel Kass, 39, Benjamin Katz, 35, and Arthur Repola, 23. Officers said more than 50 ounces of drugs were found in Gordon's possession. He was held in $250,000 bail. [See Vol. III, p. 22L]

U.S. and Canadian agents in Montreal Aug. 4 arrested 5 men charged with flying dope from N.Y. to Canada. [See p. 248H]

Gang Killings. Herbert Noble, 41, one-time Dallas gambler, was killed Aug. 7 when he touched off a land mine planted near the mail box at his Grapevine, Tex. ranch. Noble was said to have had a $10,000 underworld price on his head. He had survived 12 previous assassination attempts which he charged were instigated by former Dallas gambler Benny Binion, now living in Nevada. Noble's wife was killed by mistake by a bombing of his car Nov. 29, 1949 . . . Kansas City gangsters Anthony Brancato, 36, one of the FBI's "10 most wanted" men, and Anthony Trombino, 32, were shot to death as they sat in a parked car in Hollywood Aug. 6. Police said they believed the slayings were part of a gang war for control of gambling rackets in southern California. [See pp. 224N-P, 38A]

GENERAL

Butler, McCarthy Scored. A report denouncing "despicable" tactics used to help Sen. John Marshall Butler (R., Md.) defeat ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D.) in last fall's elections was adopted unanimously by the Senate Elections Subcom. Aug. 3 and approved by a 9-3 vote of the Senate Rules Com. Aug. 8. GOP Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.) and William E. Jenner (Ind.) voted against the report.

The report found no evidence to justify unseating Butler. But it criticized McCarthy's practices in aiding Butler's campaign. Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) introduced a resolution Aug. 6 calling for investigation of McCarthy's activities in the campaign and of "his other acts since his election to the Senate" to decide whether he should be expelled. McCarthy retorted that Benton was trying to cover up charges that he (Benton) had brought Communists into the State Dept. while Assistant State Secretary. [See pp. 124K, 180J, 244K]

Coastlands to States. A bill giving the states undisputed ownership of undersea coastlands now claimed by the Federal Govt. was passed by 265-109 House vote and sent to the Senate July 30. The vote: 156 R., 109 D. for; 91 D., 17 R., 1 I. against. Federal ownership of the estimated $40 billion worth of oil lands involved had been upheld by 3 Supreme Court decisions. The bill, which Pres. Truman has promised to veto, would give the states control of land beneath inland navigable waters and of land seaward for 3 miles from the low-tide mark. Only exception is Texas which would have land seaward for 3 leagues—10⅓ miles. The federal Govt. would keep all land beyond the 3-mile or 3-league limits but would be required to pay the states 37½% of any profits. [See Vol. X, p. 402M]

UMW Suit Dismissed. A suit by miner George H. Livengood charging John L. Lewis and 2 ex-trustees of the United Mine Workers welfare fund—Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) and Ezra Van Horn—with "dissipating" the fund was dismissed by Fed. Judge Matthew F. McGuire July 29. [See Vol. IX, p. 348K]

Primary Election Victors. Kentucky gubernatorial Aug. 4: Democratic—Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby [see Vol. X, p. 385G]; Republican—ex-Judge Eugene Siler, Baptist lay preacher. Mississippi gubernatorial Aug. 8: Ex-Gov. Hugh White (D.).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. Arrangements for Princess Elizabeth & the Duke of Edinburgh to visit Washington Oct. 24-26 as guests of Pres. & Mrs. Truman were announced in London Aug. 3. They will sail from Liverpool Sept. 25 on the *Empress of France* (Canadian) for Quebec, spend a month in Canada & the U.S. [See p. 201L] . . . Queen Elizabeth was 51 Aug. 4. [See p. 182J] . . . New British Ambassadors appointed Aug. 7: Sir Charles Peake to Greece, William Ivo Mallet to Yugoslavia. Mallet will replace Peake in Belgrade. Peake will replace the retiring Sir Clifford John Norman in Athens. . . . Britain announced Aug. 3 that 1/3 instead of 23% of profits made by U.S. movie makers by re-investing their movie profits in Britain may be taken out of the country starting in October. [See p. 245J; Vol. X, 247D] . . . Scotland Yard announced a drive Aug. 5 against a wave of sex crimes in Britain. The Home Office reported Aug. 3 that there were 13,000 sex crimes and 6,200 other crimes of violence in the U.K. last year vs. 5,000 and 2,700, respectively, in 1938.

France. The Natl. Assembly gave ex-Premier René Pleven a 391-102 vote of confidence as Premier-designate Aug. 8 after he agreed to form a middle-of-the-road coalition Cabinet. Communists voted against him. De Gaullists abstained. [See 245L, 85F]

Greece. The first general U.S.-Greek treaty of friendship, commerce & navigation since 1921 was signed in Washington Aug. 3. [See p. 155M] . . . Field Marshal Alexander Papagos announced Aug. 6 that his new political "movement" will be called the Greek Rally. [See p. 245N]

India. The first wheat shipment under the famine-relief loan of 2,000,000 tons of grain from the U.S. arrived in Bombay Aug. 7. [See p. 196J] . . . Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru accepted the resignation Aug. 2 of Communications Min. R. A. Kidwai, who has joined a new Praja (People's) Party organized in opposition to Nehru's All-India Congress. Rehabilitation Min. Ajit Prasad Jain also has joined the opposition party. [See pp. 182D-E, 9L] . . . The Communist Party was recognized by the Election Comm. Aug. 2 as one of 9 parties qualified to contest in India's first national elections in January. [See p. 187L-M]

Israel. Final returns Aug. 8 from Israel's Parliamentary election showed these party representations in the new 120-member Knesset: Premier David Ben-Gurion's Mapai (Socialist labor) Party 45, Gen. Zionists 20, Mapam (pro-Soviet United Workers) 15, Mizrachi (Religious) Workers 8, Herut 8, Communists 5, Mapai Arabs 5, Progressives 4, Agudat Israel 3, Agudat Israel Wrkrs. 2, Mizrachi 2, Sephardim 2, Yemenites 1. [See p. 245P]

Soviet Union. Moscow radio reported Aug. 4 that Soviet industrial production in April-June was 16% above the same 1950 period. No gross figures were given. [See pp. 246E-F, 126D] . . . Moshe Pijade of the Yugoslav Politburo said Aug. 5 that a purge rivaling that of the 1935-38 period was on in 4 sections of the USSR (Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Usbekistan, Azerbaijan). Many Communist Party leaders in those Soviet Republics have been jailed for "bourgeois nationalism," he said. [See p. 246E]

Czechoslovakia reported Aug. 4 the executions of 2 Roman Catholic priests and 5 other persons in Babice, Moravia for

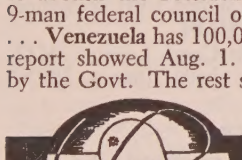
murders of 3 Communist Party officials and various crimes against the state. Reports in Paris July 26 said the Czech Govt. had discovered an anti-Communist plot among Czech Army officers. [See p. 229N-P] . . . **Norway's** King Haakon VII was 79 Aug. 3. [See Vol. VIII, p. 18K] . . . **Philippines** minimum wage law took effect Aug. 4 [see p. 134D]. The U.S. State Dept. said Aug. 2 the Philippines Govt. has learned that the Huk guerrillas have "set a date" between next November & May for a Philippines revolution and are trying to recruit 200,000 men. [See p. 246H]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. A wildcat "sick" strike by many members of the anti-Perón Brotherhood of Engineers & Firemen against Argentina's state-owned railroads was broken Aug. 3 when Pres. Juan D. Perón mobilized the strikers and threatened them with military trials. Explosions damaged railroad lines at 18 places as the strike began Aug. 1. The strikers' chief complaint: their elected union officers were ousted in May and replaced by Peronistas. [See p. 46P] . . . The opposition Radical Party nominated Ricardo Balbín for President Aug. 6. He was pardoned last January after serving a jail sentence for "disrespect" of Perón. About 4,300,000 women (women will vote for the first time in Argentina this year) and 4,500,000 men registered for the November election by the deadline July 31. [See p. 222L]

Mexico. A new Mexican-U.S. migrant labor treaty expected to bring 300,000 Mexicans to work on U.S. harvests this year was signed in Mexico City Aug. 2. The U.S. Immigration Service said Aug. 6 that 20,000 illegal "wetback" immigrants—⅓ of those apprehended—have been flown back to Mexico from the U.S. the past 2 months. [See p. 228E-F] . . . Manuel Tello, 52, Acting Forgn. Minister since 1948, received full appointment to the office Aug. 2 . . . Gen. Manuel Henriquez Guzman, 53, was chosen Presidential candidate July 29 by a group of parties opposed to Pres. Miguel Alemán's Party of Revolutionary Institutions. The election will be held in July 1952. (Mexico's Constitution forbids reelection of a President. The popular Alemán has discouraged admirers in Congress who want to change the law so he may be renominated. He is Mexico's first civilian president since the 1910-26 revolutionary period.) [See p. 86G; Vol. VI, 393F] . . . Mexico and the U.S. agreed July 27 to continue their pact on stabilization of the Mexican peso until 1953. The U.S. Monetary Stabilization Fund will buy up to 50 million pesos ($5,870,000) to keep the peso pegged at 8.65 to $1 until 1953. [See p. 21P]

Colombian Govt. decided Aug. 3 to lift restrictions on profits earned from foreign capital investments in the country. [See pp. 238G, 230K] . . . **Cuban** People's Party leader and Presidential candidate, Sen. Eduardo Chibas, 43, shot and critically wounded himself in a Havana radio studio Aug. 5 after his regular weekly broadcast. He said he tried to commit suicide to focus national attention on alleged corruption in Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás' administration. [See p. 222M; Vol. IX, 155B-C] . . . **Uruguay's** 2 major parties (Colorado, Nationalist) agreed Aug. 1 to abolish the Presidential system of government in favor of a 9-man federal council on the Swiss model. [See pp. 222N, 78J] . . . **Venezuela** has 100,000 homeless, abandoned children, a Govt. report showed Aug. 1. 30,000 have foster homes or are aided by the Govt. The rest shift for themselves. [See p. 238H]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Housewives' Tax Revolt. Treasury agents served warrants Aug. 6-7 on bank accounts of 20 Marshall, Tex. housewives who refused to withhold social security taxes from wages of their domestic help. Tax agents confiscated $44.23 from 10 of the bank accounts. [See pp. 31J, 17C]

Railroads. The ICC Aug. 7 authorized U.S. railroads to raise freight rates 9% in the East and 6% in the South & West. The increase, amounting to $548,000,000 a year, will expire Feb. 28, 1953. But on Aug. 9 it blocked proposed commuter fare increases on 11 roads serving the New York area, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Youngstown, Chicago, Cleveland and Wilmington. [See p. 101E]

STALIN'S HEALTH. Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, 71, recently told a group of doctors from Baltic states when he gave them an audience in the Kremlin: "Since I changed my diet 2 years ago, I feel remarkably well, and I still smoke much, even though the tobacco in my pipe hardly contains any nicotine at all." He reminded the doctors that "I get older just like other people" but said "brilliant Soviet scientists" took him in hand "in an almost dismaying manner" and restored his health. NANA reported the interview Aug. 3, quoting the Tallinn *Estonskaya Pravda.* [See p. 217F; Vol. X, 155D]

Finance. Interest costs on U.S. Govt. 91-day bills dated Aug. 9 hit an 18-year high of 1.652% on an annual basis, the Treasury Dept. announced Aug. 6. [See p. 212J] . . . Bank loans for the first half of 1951 rose more sharply than for any other Jan.-June period although the 2d quarter was slow, the Federal Reserve Board reported Aug. 6. Total was $47,493,000,000, an increase of $2,192,000,000 over the previous period . . . U.S. Controller of the Currency Preston Delano, in his annual report to Congress Aug. 5, warned that "credit hazards are definitely increased" in time of inflation, but said the national banking system could cope with the situation. He reported 16 fewer national banks during 1950, a capital increase of nearly $400 million. [See p. 86K-L]

Otis & Co., Cleveland investment banking house, ceased transactions with customers Aug. 1 after the SEC got a temporary injunction banning such business unless the company informed customers of its financial condition. [See p. 191B-C] . . . The Justice Dept. filed a criminal information in New York July 26 accusing the 86-branch Personal Finance Co. of 1,018 Fed. Reserve System violations . . . 2 officials and 29 customers of the Westphalia (Mich.) State Bank were indicted in Detroit July 27 on charges of defrauding the bank of almost $400,000 and causing it to fail. Bank examiners said customers overdrew at will and one cashier "didn't have the heart to turn down a loan." . . . John R. & Austin C. Waller, founders of the Intl. Bank of Washington, sold controlling interest July 22 to a syndicate including Henry Ford 2d and Nicholas R. du Pont.

Oil. Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D., La.) protested Aug. 2 to Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman against a private group's plan to acquire 40 undersea Louisiana oil wells by buying up public land scrip dating back to the War of 1812. Willis charged the group, led by E. L. Cord, with cornering old certificates covering 1,900 acres of land to gain control of the wells, which produce 12,000 barrels of oil daily . . . The Defense Production Admin. Aug. 2 asked 19 oil companies with overseas operations to participate in a voluntary agreement to offset the loss of Iranian oil. The plan calls for increased crude oil production and refining, and more efficient transportation. The Govt. said it would waive anti-trust laws. The pact would be administered by the Petroleum Admin. for Defense . . . Texas Railroad Comm. hearings indicated that the West Tex. Sprayberry Trend of oil sand may be the largest oil find in the U.S. in 20 years. It is believed to cover 700,000-1,000,000 acres (reported Aug. 4).

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Merchant Marine Conference	John E. Slater	Chrmn.[1]	Aug. 1
B. A.-Shawinigan, Ltd.[6]	V. G. Bartram	Pres.	July 11
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Ira G. Needles	Pres.	July 12
Brown-Forman Distillers Corp.	W. L. Lyons Brown	Chrmn.[2]	July 28
	George Garvin Brown	Pres.	July 28
CBS-Columbia, Inc.	Bruce A. Coffin	Chrmn.	July 31
First Security Corp.	Marriner S. Eccles[3]	Chrmn.	July 26
Interlaken Iron Corp.	R. W. Thompson	Pres.-Dir.	July 12
Reading Co.	Joseph A. Fisher	Pres.	July 24
Riegel Paper Corp.	John L. Riegel	Chrmn.[2]	July 19
	Walker Hamilton	Pres.	July 19
Society of Women Engineers	Beatrice A. Hicks	Pres.[4]	Aug. 5
Wood Newspaper Machinery Corp.[5]	Nelson Maynard	Chrmn.	Aug. 3

[1]See p. 215P [2]Switches from president [3]See p. 204P [4]Reelected [5]See p. 247N [6]Newly organized; jointly owned by British-American Oil Co., Ltd. and Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd. to produce phenol and acetone

OBITUARIES

Bishop Platon Artemink, 59, self-exiled Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church prelate; Aug. 5 in Toronto (Canada).

Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, 74, author (*Letters of a Contented Wife*), women's suffrage leader, vice-chrmn. of Democratic Natl.

Com. 1924-1928, chrmn. of Consumers' Advisory Board of Natl. Recovery Admin. 1933; Aug. 3 in Alexandria, Va.

Richard Sutton Buck, 86, retired civil engineer who designed New York's Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensboro bridges and U.S.-Canada spans at Niagara Falls; Aug. 1 in Washington.

Dr. James H. Dempster, 78, X-ray authority, professor emeritus of Wayne U. Medical School; Aug. 5 in Detroit.

Dr. Clarence Everett Field, 81, pioneer in use of radium for cancer, ex-head of N.Y. Radium Institute; Aug. 3, Highlands, N.J.

William D. Gillette, 71, GOP Representative from Pa.'s 14th Dist. since 1941; Aug. 7 in Towanda, Pa. of bronchial pneumonia.

Col. James Hammond, 59, ex-publisher of *Detroit Times* and *Memphis Commercial Appeal,* once head of Gimbel Bros.' Pittsburgh store; Aug. 2 aboard the *Caronia* off Cherbourg, France.

James Greer Jeffries, 49, pres. of Dallas Cotton Exchange; Aug. 5 on a train en route to Washington (heart attack).

Dr. Robert Wilson Macaulay, 68, ex-moderator of Presbyterian Church of Australia; Aug. 1 in Melbourne.

Nicolas Mushanoff, 79, Bulgarian premier 1931-34, leader of Bulgarian Democratic Party; reported Aug. 8 by N.Y. bi-weekly *Free & Independent Bulgaria* to have died in a Bulgarian Communist jail recently. (Mushanoff was convicted as a collaborationist by a Communist court in 1945.)

Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, 69, former Nazi State Secy. and Amb. to Vatican; Aug. 4 in Lindau, Germany, where he was being treated for a brain illness. Convicted of war crimes by a U.S. court in Germany in 1949; 7-year prison sentence commuted last Oct. by U.S. High Comm. McCloy. [See Vol. X, p. 332E]

SPORTS

Bridge. American Contract Bridge League (U.S. natl.) tourney winners in Washington: mixed team-of-4 Aug. 1—Mrs. Lewis Jaeger and Leo Roet, Ruth Sherman and Richard Kahn, all of New York; men's pairs Aug. 2—Emanuel Hochfeld & M. I. Ellenby of Chicago; women's pairs Aug. 2—Mrs. Edward K. Minear of Danville, Ill. and Mrs. R. A. Dumphy of Salem, N.J.; masters' pairs Aug. 5—Peter A. Leventritt & Richard Kahn of New York; masters' team-of-4 Aug. 7—Mrs. Helen Sobel & Myron Field of New York, Charles H. Goren & Sidney Silodor of Philadelphia. [See p. 64D; Vol. X, 264J]

Golf. $15,000 Tam O'Shanter All-American medal play tourney in Chicago: won Aug. 5 by Cary Middlecoff, for $2,250. [See p. 232H; Vol. X, 256C] . . . Women's Western amateur tourney in Detroit: won Aug. 4 by Marjorie Lindsay. [See p. 216H-J]

Horse Racing. $95,263.93 Hambletonian, 26th & richest running of the Goshen, N.Y. trotting classic Aug. 9: won in straight heats by Ralph K. Kroening's Mainliner, Guy Crippen driving, a 27-1 long shot. Winner's purse: $51,347.26. [See Vol. X, 256D]

Motorboat Racing. 44th Gold Cup race on Lake Washington, Seattle: won Aug. 4 by Stanley Sayres' *Slo-Mo-Shun V.* The boat *Quicksilver* sank during the race, killing owner-driver Orth Mathiot and mechanic Tom Whitaker. [See Vol. X, p. 248D] . . . Bud Wight of Concord, Calif. set a world speed record of 52.4029 mph. for outboard motorboats in Seattle Aug. 7.

Swimming. Wayne Moore of Bridgeport, Conn. bettered U.S. & world records for the 300-yd. free style swim Aug. 6 in Hamilton, Bermuda. His time: 2 mins. 57.6 secs. [See p. 248E]

Yachting. 14-mi. British-American Cup team races for 6-meter Intl. Class yachts, off Isle of Wight: won Aug. 1 by the U.S., 14½-7. [See p. 240L]

Bradley U. officials said Aug. 5 their basketball team will continue to play major opponents but they will take steps to check the "gambling evil." Saul Feinberg, 26, Harvard law school student, was held in New York Aug. 3 as the 4th alleged "fixer" of a 1949 Bradley-Bowling Green game. [See p. 248F]

MISCELLANEOUS

Nicaragua Earthquakes. Tons of water from the crater of dormant Coseguina Volcano, split open by earthquakes, swamped and virtually destroyed the Nicaraguan Pacific Coast port of Potosi (pop. 1,000) Aug. 3. [See p. 152L]

Niagara Plunge Fatal. William (Red) Hill Jr., 38, died Aug. 5 trying to ride 165-ft. Niagara Falls (Canadian) in a "barrel" made of 14 rubber inner tubes lashed together with netting. He was the 6th person to attempt it, the 3d to die.

Snake Venom Suicide. Dr. Malcolm H. Soule, 54, bacteriologist noted for research in leprosy and tropical medicine, killed himself with 8 injections of snake venom and morphine in Ann Arbor, Mich. Aug. 3. He had been dismissed as chairman of the U. of Michigan's Bacteriology Dept. for mishandling $487.05, which he had repaid. He had had nose cancer for 12 years.

Acquitted White Man Faces Rape Trial. Frank Newsome, 45, of Mamaroneck, N.Y., a white man acquitted by an all-white jury in Winton, N.C. of carnal knowledge of a 15-year-old Negro girl, was rejailed by Superior Court Judge Henry A. Grady Aug. 3 to be tried for rape for the same offense. Grady denounced the verdict as "based solely on the fact that the prosecuting witness was a colored girl and the defendant a white man."

Vital Statistics. The U.S.' July 1 population was 154,353,000, according to an Aug. 8 Census Bureau estimate. [See p. 127G; Vol. X, p. 238K-L] . . . The N.Y.C. Dept. of Health estimated the city's population Aug. 6 at 8,001,360, an increase of 101,360 over 1950 census figures. [See p. 237M-N] . . . The U.S. divorce rate for 1950 was 2.5 per 1,000 population, a drop from 1949's 2.7 (announced July 1 by American Institute of Family Relations). [See p. 127G]

Abbey Theater Burns. The Abbey Theater in Dublin, 47-year-old home of Irish drama, burned to the ground July 18. Hundreds of scripts by Yeats, O'Casey and others were lost.

50 Die in Bus. 50 persons died when a bus overturned into the Atoyac River near Puebla, Mexico July 8. [See p. 160P]

Michael Hawkins, 16, told Dallas police Aug. 5 that he killed his father, Walace Hawkins, 54, with a .22 rifle that morning because "he kept after me about staying out late." The elder Hawkins was vice-president of the Magnolia Petroleum Co.

Barbara Hutton's Mexican divorce was suspended temporarily in Cuernavaca, Mexico Aug. 3 to test its legality, challenged Aug. 1 by her 4th husband, Prince Igor Troubetzkoy. [See p. 240P] . . . **Virginia Hill's** mink coat was sold at auction for $1,550, her pistol and shells for $36 Aug. 2 and her home for $30,237 Aug. 3 in Spokane, Wash. to pay a $161,000 tax debt. Total raised: $45,119. [See p. 92L] . . . **Countess Edda Ciano's** $35,000 in U.S. bank accounts—proceeds from publication of the diary of her late husband (Count Galeazzo Ciano)—was seized by the U.S. Alien Property Office on behalf of the War Claims Comm. Aug. 3. The action was taken because the countess (Mussolini's daughter) is a national of a wartime enemy country. The money will go toward reparations payments to American war prisoners in Italy and civilians who were imprisoned by the Axis in World War II. [See Vol. IX, p. 408D] . . . **Mrs. Peggy Downey,** ex-wife of Prince Hohenlohe, had her custody of their 2 children confirmed by N.Y. Supreme Court Aug. 6. She is now married to singer Morton Downey. [See Vol. X, p. 336M]

Divorced. Actor Charles Winninger, 62, from ex-musical comedy star Blanche Ring (Mexican decree announced Aug. 3) . . . Actress Ann Dvorak from ex-dancer Igor De Navrotsky in Santa Monica, Calif. Aug. 7 (cruelty). [See Vol. VI, p. 250A]

Separated. Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti and his estranged wife Sen. Rita Montagnana signed legal separation papers in Rome July 10. [See Vol. X, p. 418B]

9th Marine Dies. A 9th Marine died in Camp Lejeune, N.C. June 22 from wounds caused by 2 mortar shells. [See p. 200N]

BEST SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Aug. 5; based on national sales)

FICTION: James Jones' "From Here to Eternity," Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny," James A. Michener's "Return to Paradise," Frank Yerby's "A Woman Called Fancy," Irwin Shaw's "The Troubled Air."

NON-FICTION: Thor Heyerdahl's "Kon-Tiki," Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer's "Washington Confidential," Omar N. Bradley's "A Soldier's Story," Duke of Windsor's "A King's Story," Ethel Waters' "His Eye Is on the Sparrow." [See p. 216D]

NEW BOOKS

AN AMERICAN HISTORY, by Merle Curti, Richard H. Shyrock, Thomas C. Cochran & Fred Harvey Harrington. Aug. 8. (Harper, 2 vols., $12.50)†

THE CRUEL SEA, by Nicholas Monsarrat. About World War II Battle of the Atlantic. Aug. 6. BOMC August choice. (Knopf, 510 pp., $4)*

SWANSON, by Timothy Pember. Professor arrested for crime he did not commit. Aug. 9. (Harcourt, Brace, 280 pp., $3)*

WHITE MAN RETURNS, by Agnes Newton Keith. A woman's return to her Borneo home. Aug. 6. (Little, Brown, 310 pp., $4)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction